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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, In advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No 48.] THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858. [WHOLE No. 464.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in
BURNSVILLE
on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3.00
Higher do do	5.00
Classics and Algebra,	8.00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-
ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE,

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
April 15, '58.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, '58.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 8. tf

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

The telegraph announces a great loss to the army and the nation. Gen. Persifer F. Smith died at Leavenworth on Sunday, 16th May. He left here a month ago in feeble health, but with the hope that travel and change of air would produce a reaction in a system long worn by disease. This hope was in some degree realized, and until a few days before his decease there was a visible improvement in his condition. The appointment of Gen. Smith to the chief command of the army of Utah was earnestly solicited by him. When remonstrated with by his friends on the danger of such service to one in his condition, his invariable reply was, that he could not die in a better place—at his post—"with harness on." His ardent patriotism and military spirit grew stronger and brighter as his physical system and vigor declined.—He was indeed importunate in his solicitations for the difficult and laborious service to which he had been ordered by the Government, in the hope cherished by his friends that such service would improve his health, and with an unbounded confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and admirable military qualities.

Gen. Smith, at the time of his death, was about sixty-five years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania, the son of an eminent citizen of that State, the late Judge Smith. On arriving at manhood he removed to New Orleans, where he passed the greater portion of his life, filling many civil and judicial offices in that city with great credit and distinction. Throughout his whole life—even during his judicial services—his leading passion was for arms, his taste was ever decidedly military.—For a long time he commanded a very brilliant volunteer company and battalion; and was never happier than when he could exchange the ermine for the military garb.—His first service, however, in the field, was rendered during the Seminole war, when, obedient to the call of Gen. Gaines, he raised a few regiments of volunteers, and with incredible rapidity marched to the scene of the war, and participated in a very brilliant and efficient manner in the most trying events of that long and vexatious contest. It was on this occasion he attracted the special attention of Generals Gaines, Scott, and Taylor, and received their confidence, which he ever afterwards retained. On the conclusion of this service he resumed his judicial functions in New Orleans. In the midst of these duties, in the spring of 1846, the news of the alarming situation of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, when pursued by Arista and Ampudia with overwhelming forces, reached New Orleans, and fired the military ardor of Gen. Smith to such a degree that he abandoned a most lucrative and valuable office, and proceeded to organise a large force of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor. It was by the express wish of Gen. Taylor that this command was given to Gen. Smith. The result of his labors in the organization of this force, exhibits the most wonderful instance in our history of the military resources and spirit of our people, as well as of the high qualities of this gallant officer. In six weeks time five regiments, all equipped and in an excellent state of organization, were on their way to join Gen. Taylor. General Smith took the field at the head of this force, which was double the whole army of Gen. Taylor. This timely reinforcement enabled the latter General to proceed more rapidly and vigorously in the capture and occupation of the Mexican territory along the Rio Grande, and on the forward march into the interior of the country. When the volunteers were disbanded, Gen. Smith was retained in the army as one of the head Brigadier Generals; and then for the first time in 1847 entered upon the life which he had so long desired, as a regular professional soldier. His career in the stormy scenes of the campaigns up the valley of Mexico, his brilliant strategy and daring in the effective and splendid achievements at Contreras, and many other brilliant feats of arms and military skill, are doubtless familiar to all of our readers who love to dwell upon the achievements of our countrymen.

On the organization of the mounted rifles, Gen. Smith was appointed to the Colonelcy, and when the new Brigadier Generalship was created, during the late Administration, he received the commission to fill it.

General Smith leaves a widow, and a son by his first wife, now a distinguished physician of New Orleans.

The prominent features of General Smith's character were great tact, excellent judgment, the most agreeable and impressive manner, full of simplicity and sincerity, and intense military enthusiasm and ardor.—*Washington Union.*

A lady named Temple, who is well known in the fashionable regions of Belgravia, has discovered a remedy for stuttering. It is simply the act of reading in a whisper, and gradually augmenting the whisper to a louder tone.

A Reminiscence of Brigham Young.

"$18,50. On the first day of April next for value received, I promise to pay Milton Sheldon or bearer, Eighteen dollars and Fifty cents with interest. Ten dollars of it to be paid in good Kitchen Chairs at Fifty cents a piece, well done off, painted and bottomed according to the usual mode of doing off such chairs."

"Mendon, N. Y., March 16th, 1830."
"BRIGHAM YOUNG."

A gentleman, the administrator of the estate of Milton Sheldon, mentioned in the body of the above note, has kindly presented us the original of which is a copy, with the veritable signature, in a decent, legible, round hand, of Brigham Young, the apostle of Mormondom, attached. We value the reminiscence highly, partly for the autograph of Brigham Young, but more for the curious historical value it possesses as showing the calibre of the man, his occupation before Mormonism had made him great, and his status in rural society. Every body knows that while all industry is commended and appreciated in a farming community, the maker and bottomer of kitchen chairs is always considered as very low down in the social scale. We are informed also that Brigham was a cunning manufacturer of spinning wheels, while a brace of endorsements on the back of the note reveal that he had other occupations, and was pretty much a Jack-of-all-Trades.

Thus we find two endorsements, both bearing date June 25th, 1830, just at a lazy time of the year, when farmers do their putting things to rights as follows:

"June 25th, 1830. Received on the within fourteen dollars and twenty five cents in making picket fence."

"Received on the within two dollars and fifty cents in framing A. Park's bark."

The latter is evidently what is called a "turn," and indicates that Brigham, like Joseph of old, was a carpenter as well as chair-bottom and spinning wheel maker. In fact his occupations were very numerous, but he was best at a camp-meeting, where no lack of industry could be charged upon him. In singing hyms and exhorting he was enough to make up for all other deficiencies. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this note tells us that he went once to Brigham's house to dun him. It was a cold, raw, autumnal day. Swinging on the gate he found a red-headed "young one," bright-eyed and healthy. Going into the house he found Mrs. Young with one of those peculiar, rusty old black shawls wrapped around her, cowering over a few coals upon the hearth. He stated his errand, but was so touched with sympathy at Mrs. Young's reply that he went away, determined to make no further effort in the case. Said Mrs. Young, "Mr. A., this little pile of coals is all the wood I have in the house, I have not a pint of meal or flour, and Brigham has left me so for four or five days to go to a quarterly meeting. I don't suppose he will ever pay the note."

Such was Brigham Young in Anno Domini 1830.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Lusus Naturæ.

A gentlemen in Henderson county, Ky., writes to the Louisville Journal as follows:

"I have just returned from a visit to one of the most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the history of the human race. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Samuel Stites, of this place, gave birth eight days ago to four living children joined together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner than the Siamese Twins. The two boys are connected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the knee, joint, leaving the lower joint of the legs and the feet perfectly free. The girls are joined at the shoulder with this difference from the boys, that they have but one arm issuing from the junction of their shoulders. They are joined from the hip down to the foot—the two legs ending in one foot.

In regard to the color of the children, nature seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their formation, one of the boys being black and the other as white as the child of a white woman; and so with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly healthy, and the mother is doing uncommonly well.

Mr. Stites, who is a man of wealth, takes great pleasure in showing the twins to his friends, and their 'levees' have been greatly crowded for the last day or two.

Respectfully,
N. D. TARRY.

NOT SO "DRUNK AS USUAL."—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings writes that there has been in the present Congress, less intoxication and predisposition to vice than with any Congress which he has been associated.

Mr. Giddings speaks for his Republican friends, no doubt—those with whom he associates; and his assurance encourages the hope that they are not yet beyond all hope.—*Albany Argus.*

Hail fell in Virginia on the 26th ult., 7 inches in circumference, doing serious injury to the wheat and oat crop.

Serious Riot--Military Called Out.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 22.

For several days there has been much trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place. The workmen struck for higher wages last week, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to their collieries to obtain higher wages; or compel the workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Wadesville and the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasion induced the miners to join them. Yesterday the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations stopped operations at Milnes', John's, Snyder's and other collieries.

A strong force was dispatched from Pottsville this morning; to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The sheriff of Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military and the first regiment of volunteers, under command of Col. Johnston, left for St. Clair at an early hour this morning.

The military returned, bringing with them the ringleaders of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately. Quiet has been restored.

AN UNGODLY CITY.—The Junior Editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian, who has been to New Orleans as a member of the General Assembly of his Church, gives a a woful account of the sights that presented themselves before him on a Sunday in that city. The sacred day was ushered on by a discharge of pistols from a shooting gallery opposite to his hotel; and in the room above the pistols was a billiard table, where gambling was carried on without any attempt at concealment. And both the firing and the play were kept up during the day. About 10 o'clock came a long procession of Germans, on foot, horseback, carriages, cabs, hacks, and wagons, with evergreens, lager beer, and a band of music, on their way to celebrate one of their national festivals, which they keep up with dancing and drinking throughout the day. As he was leaving church an hour or two later, another band of music played a lively air preceded by a procession, half a mile long, of the Spanish Benevolent Society, "who could find no time during the week which they could spare from their incessant exertions to do good, and therefore chose this day in preference to all others, upon the principle of the maxim, "the better the day, the better the deed."

The editor adds that "there is no Sabbath here, except amongst the comparatively few who respect the commandments of the Bible and the religious observances of such as revere its precepts."—*Fay. Obs.*

Warning to Boys.

The poor creature, Crockett, who is to be hung shortly for his participation in the murder of old Mr. Landrum near Atlanta, for the sum of *fifty five cents*, was brought to this unfortunate end by habits of idleness and dissipation. Judge Bull, in passing sentence upon him, conjured the young men present to take warning. They cannot be two often warned. *Idleness is crime!* In the parable of the ten talent this doctrine is clearly developed. It does not appear that the servant who buried his talent was in the habit of committing crimes, and yet he is called "wicked."—Why? Because he was lazy—idle!

Southern Watchman.

THE LARGEST RAFT EVER FLOATED ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The largest raft of lumber ever floated upon the Mississippi, passed La Crosse on its way from Black River Falls to St. Louis, on the 24th ult. "It was the greatest sight," says the Democrat, "ever seen in these waters. The raft was manned by twenty-four 'red shirts'—every man at his oar, and every oar doing its work. The size of the raft was five hundred and sixty feet long, by two hundred wide, and the amount of lumber which it contained full a million feet, together with two hundred and fifty thousand laths, and two hundred and fifty thousand shingles. There were two good sized houses erected on board, and the whole crew and officers consisted of Captain, twenty four oarsmen, two cooks, one clerk and bottle-washer, which, together with a black bear and a bull dog, made up all the occupants."

HOW TO TELL A DRUNKEN MAN.—If you wish to ascertain whether a man is really in liquor, put the word 'municipality' in his mouth. If he can shell that out, pronounce it plain and distinct, he is sober enough to deliver a temperance lecture, take our word for it. The words National Intelligencer are even harder to get over, and may be given to any one where the least suspicion is entertained that he is 'how come you so.'

A few days ago a gentleman in conversation with some friends was praising Woodville, Miss., to the skies, and remarked among other things that it was the most quiet and peaceable place he ever saw—there was no quarreling nor rowdyism, nor fighting about the streets; if a gentleman insulted another, he was quietly shot down and there was the last of it!

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 10, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,
W. W. AVERY, Esq.
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

The Congressional Canvass.

The weather is warm, and the Congressional contest is waxing hot and furious. Messrs. Avery and Coleman are monopolizing public attention, leaving brother Jones pretty much in the back ground. This fight between gentlemen of the same faith, is delightfully refreshing to that valuable class of citizens who would rather walk a mile to see a man and his wife fight, than half the distance to hear St. Paul preach.

Messrs. Avery and Coleman have met at several points, and addressed the people. Mr. Avery, we learn, makes a plain, straight forward, straight out, able Democratic speech, just such as he has been making for the last twenty five years. Mr. Coleman, on the contrary, not satisfied to rest his claims on such grounds, makes a personal matter of it, assailing Mr. Avery and all his friends, and complaining bitterly that any Democrat should for a moment think of coming in competition with *him!*

At Columbus, last week, Mr. Coleman varied the exercises slightly, in order, we suppose, to gratify his new allies, a portion of the Know Nothing party, who have zealously enlisted in his cause. On that occasion he treated the people to a homily on the corruption and venality of the *Asheville News!*—We trust the young gentleman will not think we are at all disgruntled at his performance. By no means, Mr. Coleman. The nature of man is now what it has always been. Ingratitude came into the world with the eating of the forbidden fruit, and will, most probably, remain until the heart of time shall throb with its last pulsation. We have read of frozen vipers, when warmed into life, stinging the hand that saved them. We have also read (you will observe that we are a gentleman of very profound reading,) of a man who ascended to the top of a lofty eminence by means of a ladder, and when there, so elated was he at the feat, that he proudly spurned the means by which he had attained his position, and in an ecstacy of self gratulation kicked the ladder from its moorings, and with a crash it went to the ground. By and by a storm came up, and his position was anything but enviable. The ladder was gone, no help was in reach, and the poor fellow perished in his folly. You can make the application of the fable, Mr. Coleman. Do not, however, understand us as being apprehensive that you may damage the *News*. It heralded your political birth, trotted you out before the public, and has supported you in every canvass; and will, most probably, go on in its wonted course, unaffected by your abuse, and regardless of your malevolence.

We had heard for two weeks previous that "Mr. Coleman was going to skin the Editor of the News." Several members of the K. N. party had been telling it about the streets, and chuckling at the thought that the job which some of them had undertaken and signally failed to perform, was actually to be "done up brown" by Mr. David Coleman.—This was, be it remembered, before we had written anything in regard to our position in the contest. Now, Mr. Coleman having verified, as best he could, the prophecy of his Know Nothing forerunners, we desire a little information. We want to know whether Mr. Coleman communicated *his* barbarous intentions to the aforesaid gentlemen, or *they* suggested the idea to him? Don't all speak at once, but do tell, some body.

The reader will perhaps ask what offence the *News* has committed, that it has incurred the displeasure of the gentleman. It is a terrible offence, this of ours, and we beg the reader to prepare for a *tremenjous* shock. We will premise by saying, we are a free man, of lawful age, and reasonably white.—Now for it. The Editor of the News has the unparalelled audacity—the attrocious impudence—the unspeakable and unwritable rascality, to prefer Mr. Avery to Mr. Coleman for Congress!!! True, as aforesaid, the rascally Editor is a white man, even a free man, but that is no palliation. Having blowed Mr. Coleman's horn considerable, or more, does it not follow that he is bound to prefer him to every body else, for any office? "In course" it does—*prehaps*. We are somewhat in the fix the fellow was in who lost his sweetheart. Said he, "I flattered her until she became so proud that she wouldn't speak to me."

The News was a marvellously proper paper, and it's Editor a *powerful* clever fellew, while it advocated Mr. Coleman's cause; but the moment it dared to express the opinion that there were others having stronger claims and greater strength, why that changes the matter entirely, and the News becomes corrupt, and its Editor a "bought up" son of perdition! Remarkable, truly.

But we had "no business to take sides."—We had not only the right to do so, but it was our bounden duty. We stand as a sentinel to warn the Democratic party of "approaching danger." A state of things was being created, and now exists, likely to work the defeat of the party in the approaching Congressional election. We scanned the whole field, gathered what information we could, and deliberately, and without personal bias (for we *then* esteemed both of the candidates as our personal friends) came to the conclusion that Mr. Avery was much the stronger man of the two, leaving the question of claims out of view. And, further still, we had a right to infer that Mr. Avery was the choice of the District, from the fact that some ten or twelve counties expressed a preference for him as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and we naturally enough supposed that if they desired him to carry their banner through the entire State, he would be their first choice for Congress. We knew, as every man must know on a moment's reflection, that there would not be time to hold a Convention, in a District nearly three hundred miles long.

We have acted in good faith, and did what we believed the interests and safety of the party in this District required. That we truly represent by our course the wishes of a large majority, we are thoroughly satisfied.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Coleman has thought proper to pursue the course he has taken. He has not consulted his own interest, nor regarded the advice of *real* friends.—Well tried friends, lightly sacrificed, are not easily won back. He is a free man, and must take his own course. Where he will "fetch up," he will learn full soon.

MADISON.—It will be seen by the announcement in another column, that Wm. Brown, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Madison county. Col. John A. Fagg is the K. N. candidate.

HAYWOOD.—Dr. Samuel L. Love is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Haywood county. Dr. Love has served the people faithfully and efficiently in the Legislature, and will, we presume, have no opposition.

The Spectator having become a sort of supervisor general of the Democratic party, we hope it will let the public know at an early day whether Dr. Love's candidacy meets its approbation; and if not, what will be done about it.

THANKS.—We return thanks to our old and valued friend, Rev. P. W. Edwards, of Haywood, for a list of fifteen subscribers, as well as for the promise annexed, "more soon." He is a Democrat that believes in "works."

Wonderful.

The Spectator, in nosing round, has discovered that Dr. Yancy is a Tennesseean by birth. Being dead set "agin all furriners," of the course the Doctor stands no chance of an election, by the Spectator's favors. He will be elected, nevertheless.

☞Jno. A. Dickson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate in the senatorial district composed of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. So far he has no opposition.

John H. Pearson, Esq., is the democratic candidate for the Commons in Burke. He is opposed by Tod R. Caldwell, K. N.

Alburtis Higgins, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Commons in McDowell.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Dr. Hayes, late of Philadelphia, has bequeathed $50,000 for the foundation of an asylum for aged mechanics in Philadelphia.

HURRICANE.—A severe and destructive hurricane was experienced by the people of Gates county, N. C., a few days since. At Gatesville the Episcopal church was blown down, a number of the finest and most substantial houses unroofed, a number of carriages and buggies broken to pieces, trees torn up, and other damage done.

☞In the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, on the 18th ult., the Committee on Episcopacy reported adverse to the election of any bishops at that session, and the Conference adopted the report.

☞General J. Pinckney Henderson, U. States Senator from Texas, is very ill, and it is thought cannot recover.

The Plot Thickens.

We wrote a short article last week, calling the attention of the Democratic party to the indications on the political horizon, and warning them against the desperate game which is being attempted to be played upon the people. Several prominent members of the Know Nothing organization, whom we had in our mind at the time, have since more plainly shown their hand, and our conjectures have become confirmed convictions.

While Mr. Coleman was denouncing us at Columbus last week, for supporting Mr. Avery, the *Asheville Spectator*, a paper which exhausted all its vitality in advocating the dogmas of Know Nothingism, was pitching into us here for the same offence. It struck us as somewhat singular to hear Mr. Coleman and the Spectator singing the same song to the same tune. But there are sometimes wheels within wheels, and in politics it frequently happens that there are upper currents and under currents, and things are not always to be judged by their outward seeming. An unsuspecting man would infer from the Spectator's tone that it was a thorough going Coleman sheet; and to hear the noisy portion of the Know Nothing party hereabouts, one would infer that the universal American party was for Mr. Coleman. But we understand the cards too well to be bamboozled by any such false tokens. The game is a cheat from beginning to end, and the object is to deceive Mr. Coleman as to his real strength, and thus induce him to continue in the field, that they may run in a Know Nothing candidate. The bait has taken, we presume, quite as effectually as they could desire, and we venture the opinion that in less than two weeks from this time all disguise will be thrown off, and an American candidate in the field—a stronger man than Gen. Jones, too. Mark our words.

The Spectator's attempts to create the impression that Dr. Yancy and Dr. Baird are very weak men, and not acceptable to the Democracy, are benevolent efforts in the same direction, and are fully appreciated by the Democracy.

We repeat our warning to the Democratic party to be wide awake. Tricksters and demagogues are at work, plotting the overthrow of your principles and the defeat of your candidates. Their plan of operations is to widen as far as possible the breach in our ranks, by arraying Democrats against each other.

Congressional.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, has been pressing his Homestead Bill before the Senate, giving to each settler on the public lands 160 acres. He made a long speech in favor of the bill, the substance of which is as follows:

Mr. Johnson, in enforcing the advantages of the bill, commenced by defending it from the imputation of being prejudicial to Southern interests. It was not an adjunct of the Emigrant Aid Society, but a great measure of beneficient legislation for the good of the American people, without regard to sections. Nor did it propose to squander the public lands, as had been charged, but to give them to actual settlers in consideration of services rendered to the community in reclaiming the wilderness and subduing the earth. The policy was not new or unsupported. Moses had enunciated its principles in his Hebrew economy; Vattel had sanctioned it in his Commentaries on public law, and President Jackson had advocated it in his messages to Congress. It was charged with being a demagogical proposition. If so, then the Congress of 1791, in giving lands to certain settlers, and Washington in signing the bill passed at that date, had early begun to practice the demagogue's arts.

Running through the legislation of the country, Mr. Johnson found more than forty precedents to justify the fundamental principles of the pending bill. Such a disposition of the public domain would in reality enhance the value of the unoccupied portions, and hasten its capacity for sustaining and nurturing a great and powerful people. Nor would it diminish the revenues of the country. On the contrary by bettering the condition of the laborer, and thus enabling him to consume a greater amount of foreign importations, it would add largely to an annual revenue from imposts.

But the financial results of the measure did not afford the most favorable light in which it could be viewed. It also tended to raise man socially and politically—socially by melioriating his material condition, and politically by giving him a stake in the welfare and stability of the country. He desired to build up the great middle class of the people, and to do away at once with an aristocracy on the one hand or a rabble on the other.—The public lands had been lavished on States and Corporations. He thought it was now high time to place them within the reach of all the people. At the present rate of dispensing them it would require more than six hundred years to fill up and occupy our public domain. If it be said that this measure, by offering a boon to emigration, would tend to depopulate the Southern States, it was only on the supposition that the laborer could better his condition by a change of location; and who would object to a policy which promised this beneficial result to the individual man? Wherever found, the laborer would still be a loyal citizen of the same Republic.

Mr. J. closed his remarks by invoking for the pending measure the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Messrs Reid, Houston, Hayne and Critten den opposed the bill. Mr. Clingman offered an amendment to give a homestead to every head of a family whether he settles upon it or not, and spoke on the subject as follows:

"He said he was for retaining the public lands as a source of revenue to the Treasury, but if they are to go, I say let us have an equal distribution. The Senator from Tennessee alluded to the agrarian Laws of Rome to the distributions made there, and their demoralizing effects. Sir, his allusion brought to my mind the fact that we are treading exactly the same course. He will remember that in Rome the first donations of land were made to the soldiers, just like our bounty land system. Afterwards they passed agrarian laws to give land to the poor. That is what he proposes. The third step was to give money, and to give provisions to feed the populace. If you go on with the system, first giving land to soldiers; next giving land to anybody who will take it; finally, when you have exhausted the land funds, the loafers and beggars will get up a clamor, and you must give them something in some other way.

Now, I put this question to the gentleman; suppose you let men have the public lands for nothing; will not those who have already paid for their lands come to Congress to have the money they have paid refunded? The force of that argument every Senator will feel. Only last week, I believe, a proposition was carried through the Senate, merely upon the idea that the officers here must be put upon a footing of equality with the officers of the House of Representatives.

It strikes me then, that, in every point of view the bill is inexpedient. I am not, however, to be drawn into any general discussion of the bill. I have offered my amendment in good faith. I have two objections to the bill; first, that it takes the proceeds of the lands from the Treasury; and, second, that it makes an unequal distribution. My amendment meets the latter objection. It cannot meet the former, I admit.

Mr. Hale suggested that this donation should be still further extended to all who within twelve or eighteen months should become heads of families. [Laughter.]

The bill was postponed, on motion of Mr. Clingman, until January next—ayes 30, nays 22. This is considered a defeat of the bill.—All right.

The Southern General Conference.

We publish below the largest portion of a characteristic, but quite interesting letter, from the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, who was in attendance at the General Conference:—

There are one hundred and sixty Ministers in this body, representing twenty three Annual Conferences, and all that vast extent of territory south of Mason and Dixon's Line, with the exception alone of Maryland, which, in its Church relations, adheres to the Methodist Church, North. I have never met with a more dignified, and talented body of men than this body. I have heard experienced statesmen say that in appearance, and in their display of talents, in debate, they excel either the American Senate or House of Representatives. I fell very confident that no equal number of men can be found in our country, who are their equals as pulpit orators.

Some very important measures for the South are before this body. Some have been adopted, and others will be, I feel confident. While the Conference is conservative, it is sound throughout upon all issues that concern the South. On yesterday the Conference adopted a report creating a new Annual Conference to be styled the Rio Grande Conference of the Methodist Church, South. This is an important step, and will encourage emigration at once, and in the right direction.

The boundaries of this new Conference will encroach to some extent upon Mexico; but I favor this, being something of a *filli-buster*, and believing that it ought to be carried out in religion as well in politics. That you may the better understand the territory proposed to be occupied by this new Conference, I submit the outline as set forth in the report, as adopted:

"Beginning, the northeastern line at the mouth of the Guadaloupe river, *circum*, latitude 28 1 2 degrees; thence up the Guadaloupe river to the junction with San Antonio river: up the San Antonio river, (including the town of San Antonio:) thence from the town of San Antonio along the military road to Fort Mason, (leaving the Fredericksburg German Mission in the Texas Conference;) from Fort Mason, running due north, to the Colorado river; up the Colorado river to Big Spring: thence due north to the State line: thence west to the State line of Texas to El Paso: thence down the Rio Grande to its mouth; thence along the coast to the point of beginning."

The great Southern Pacific Rail Road penetrates much of the territory of this new Conference, and indeed its western terminus is El Paso. The road will go through—the munificent donations of land and money, by the Texas Legislature, the progressive spirit of the age, and enlightened public opinion, to say nothing of *Southern* interests, will press it to completion.

Another most important report has been adopted by this conference, which came from the Committee on Missions, and was unanimously recommended by its members.

It is a report proposing to establish a Methodist Mission, "at as early a day as practicable," in Central America and New Granada, This is looking to the organization of a Methodist Conference in Central America, and this suits my views of things likewise. Indeed, I am in favor of organizing conferences in Cuba, and in Mexico, and then of annexing Church and State to these United States. The South must look in that direction, and cultivate those fields, instead of wasting her energies upon Kansas, intended by Providence for the abode of northern fanatics, cut throats, and freedom shriekers. I am in favor of a law by our National Legislature, sinking Kansas and its inhabitants to eternal perdition, after giving honest men thirty days' notice to leave the place. There has now been expended more money upon Kansas, since the introduction of the Kansas Nebraska Bill by that prince of demagogues, *Stephen A. Douglas*, than all its lands would sell for in the best market in the world!

The votes of the twenty-three annual conferences, upon what is called the "Alabama Resolution," were counted out to-day and resulted in the adoption of that resolution.—The resolution proposes to strike out of the Methodist Discipline the clause which forbids "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them." Although this clause was not inserted in the Discipline by Mr. Wesley, but by Ezekiel Cooper, of the anti slavery party at the North, and although it originally looked to the suppression of the African slave trade, it ought to be stricken out of the book, and will be by this conference. Three fourths of the votes of the annual conferences were necessary to secure this alteration, and fifty votes more than the requisite number have been cast, as the counting of to day has shown.—Two-thirds of the votes of this body are necessary to confirm this measure, and these will be obtained, and even more. This places our Church where she ought to stand on the *Southern Slavery Platform.*

The War Fever.

All parties in Washington are glowing with the fever for war. In the debate in the Senate, on the 29th, Mr. Mason spoke on the resolutions reported by him. Mr. Mallory was for enabling the Executive to adopt measures at once to prevent the continuance. Mr. Hale thought the acts of Great Britain were of a belligerent character. He was for meeting acts with acts and arguments. Mr. Mallory and Mr. Toombs concurred. Mr. Seward said:

"The assumption of Great Britain is founded on force, and is claimed by no others than the British, or such as like her asserted the mastery of the seas! But the United States set out with the intention to be equal with any nation, and cannot permit an affectation of superiority by any power, even in the modified sense of *visitation*, the right of search and visitation being terms synonymous. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize pirates at sea, or culprits on shore, but he does it *at his peril.* If the arrested party be a culprit, he is abandoned to justice. If not, it is an aggression, and the aggressor is liable to make reparation. This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to purposes of piracy, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce. He had not looked in the law books for technical objections to the right of search. It is enough that it cannot be permitted, that it is an aggression on the equality of nations, enough that it is an attempt to exercise superiority over this nation.

"Mr. Douglas asked what good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act. The American people and England know this, England was so informed forty years ago, and yet she has violated our rights thirty three times within the past four week. Let a ship of war, say the Wabash, get on the track of the Styx or Buzzard, follow her up, capture her, and bring her into an American port, and it will then be the time to make explanations. If England avows the cruiser's acts it becomes an international question. If she disavows the acts, it simply remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President, having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad."

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was for sending a naval force to the scene of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships that have committed or may commit these outrages.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to restrain and repress the outrages on our flag and citizens, and to give the President authority in the premises. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, was opposed to converting the Government into a military despotism.

The war fever is certainly raging high.—Every one is anxiously expecting news from England. The next steamer will be the bearer of despatches of unusual interest.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—We are gratified to announce that the abolitionists have failed in their efforts to array this institution against slavery.

A year ago, the Abolitionists passed a resolution in the Tract Society, directing the Publishing Committee to issue tracts upon "the moral evils and vices which slavery is known to promote." The Committee to their credit, declined to do this. The year passed by and no incendiary publication had been issued. The issue was, should the instructions of last year be reaffirmed by the Society, or should they be rescinded? The result has been that they have been rescinded, at the Annual meeting, in New York, by a vote *of at least ten to one.*

DAMAGE FROM THE RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from the South estimates the damage to plantations, in consequence of the rise of the Mississippi, to be thirty millions of dollars.

WETTING DOWN A REVIVAL.—The revival at Portsmouth, Ohio, terminated in a week's debate between Rev. Mr. Franklin and Rev. Mr. Merrill, on the subject of baptism, the revival stopped when the water controversy commenced

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☞Look out, and be very cautious about taking twenty dollar bills on the Commercial Bank of Kentucky. There are no counterfeits but the signatures on some of them are forged.

☞It is estimated that the commercial world has lost by the revulsion of 1857, five hundred millions of dollars.

☞In Louisiana there are 15,000 square miles of fert le alluvial soil, which lie below high water mark, and require to be protected by artificial embankments.

HEAVY LOSSES.—A recapitulation of the damage done by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia, estimates the loss to be $150,000. Over 560,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed, within a length of ten and a breadth of three miles.

Troubles--Foreign and Domestic.

We have troubles thickening on all sides. British insolence comes first on the list.—New Orleans in a state of revolution is next, and everlasting Kansas looms up again, with a fresh array of exciting rumors. The latest are the worst. Here they are in brief:

"The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives many rumors and conflicting accounts of the recent troubles in the Southern part of the Territory. It is stated that some two hundred settlers have organized near Sugar Mound, and a still larger number of Missourians encamped a short distance from them; it was thought a battle would ensue between the parties.

"Gov. Denver has commissioned Sheriff Samuel Walker to proceed to the scene of disturbaances, and report to him, when he deemed it proper that active measures shall be taken to restore order.

The latest news from Ossawatomie stated that that place was threatened by three hundred Missourians, and messengers had been dispatched to Lawrence for arms. It appears from correspondence emanating from the headquarters of the Kansas militia, published in the Lawrence Republican, that Captains Montgomery and Payne were deprived of their commissions on the 18th of February. The Ossawatomie Herald confirms the accounts of the murder in Lynn county, on the 19th.

It is rumored that Crickett's party is now besieged at Fort Scott by a party of Free State men, who are awaiting reinforcements, in order to take the place by storm.

The St. Louis Democrat has information from a gentleman, just arrived from Kansas, that a Deputy United States Marshal had been sent in pursuit of Montgomery, and had been taken prisoner by the latter on Thursday night last. After some conference he was released.

The recent outrages had all been committed by Hamilton, who is at the head of the remnant party formerly commanded by Major Bufford. It is reported that Hamilton had left the Territory, and is now en route to Georgia.

The Republican learns that Gov. Stewart has sent Gen. Parsons to Bates and Cass counties, to ascertain the extent of the troubles reported to exist there, and whether it be necessary to call out the militia to protect the border counties of Missouri from the depredations of Montgomery's band.

A MONSTER GRAPE VINE.—A Los Angeles correspondent of the Alta California writes as follows:

"At Montecito, four miles from Santa Barbara, there is a grape vine, probably the largest in the world. Its dimensions and yield would be incredible, were it not that my informant is a man of veracity, and he spoke from personal observation. It is a single vine, the main stock being ten feet in diameter. It is trained upon a trellis 60 feet in diameter.—My informant, with another person, counted 7000 bunches, and the estimated yield was 18,000 pounds of fruit. Can this be beaten? The only thing that surprised me in the relation of my friend was, that any person in Santa Barbara should have displayed the energy necessary to build the trellis for this noble vine."

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW HAVEN.—At the municipal election in New Haven on Monday, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor and all the other city officers, and carried three of the six wards—the 3rd, 4th and 5th. In the latter ward, however, an independent Democrat was elected in opposition to the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman, chiefly by Republican votes.—The opposition united on a "citizens' ticket." The Democratic majority for Mayor was 551. For the other city officers, about 500.

GEN. HOUSTON'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—The New York Evening Post understands that Gen. Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Alamo to new conquests. It has been signified to General Houston, says the Post, that if he would lead them, there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is, that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring it into the Union, and with it Houston into the Senate.

☞The law of Tennessee, of the last session, declares and enacts, that the hirer of a negro shall, in all cases, be liable for medical attendance, and that no contract with the owner shall be pleaded in bar to the Physician. The owner, however, may elect the physician.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, writes that a gentleman said to Mr. Buchanan the other day—"Well, Mr. President, you have got rid of Kansas for the present." "Yes," replied Mr. Buchanan, "for the *present.* There is no peace for the wicked."

RESIGNATION.—F. N. W. Burton, Secretary of State of Tennessee, under a charge of defalcation to the State, has resigned. The matter is now undergoing investigation.—John E R. Ray, of Memphis, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

☞Over fifty thousand men have applied to the President to fill the two new regiments for Utah.

☞The wheat harvest has fully commenced in Texas, and the yield is said to be large.

☞In boring an artesian well at Louisville, a depth of 1,700 feet has been reached, and a jet of salt water now rises fifty feet into the air above the earth's surface.

Building Railroads With the Public Lands.

We learn that Mr. McRae's friends in particular localities are urging the people to vote for him in order to get their Railroads built with the public lands. In Union county it is argued that if McRae is elected the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad can be built by the public lands North Carolina will get. We have no idea that those who talk thus believe what they say—they know better—they merely want to catch votes.

A little reflection will show the humbuggery of such arguments. Suppose the distribution party were to succeed in North Carolina, would that result secure the State any portion of the public land? No. If the Governor and Legislature were in favor of the scheme, could they distribute the lands? Why certainly not. They have no control over the matter—Congress is the proper custodian of the lands, and no other power can interfere. All the distributionists in the State might weep and howl until doomsday and we would have no more of the public lands then than we have now.—The thing is impracticable and cannot be accomplished. Mr. McRae, himself, entertained and publicly expressed this opinion up to 1852.

In 1852, this same distribution candidate for Governor, Duncan K. McRae, wrote a letter to the Wilmington Journal dated March 19th of that year, explaining his position on Bars and Harbor improvements, in which he says:

"On all proper occasions I shall be found with you and my democratic brethren in the maintenance of the principles of our party with an earnest and hearty zeal, believing them, as I do, to be the true principles of government."

Opposition to distribution has ever been a prominent feature in the democratic creed, and it will be seen by the above that Mr. McRae as late as 1852 endorsed that opposition.

But here is another extract from the same letter:

"I am further reported as having *endorsed* the old measure of Mr. Clay—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among States. Never a greater misrepresentation. I have always regarded this system proposed by Mr. Clay as one of the *stains* upon his escutcheon, for I have looked upon it as a bid for popularity, contrary to the "Deeds of Cession,' IMPOLITIC and UNLAWFUL."

So, besides being opposed to distribution then, he considered the scheme *a bid for popularity*. And we assure Mr. McRae that the people look upon his plan just as he looked upon Mr. Clay's, AS A BID FOR POPULARITY.

But to return to the subject of building railroads with public lands. We tell our friends in Union and elsewhere, it the Wil., Charlotte and Rutherford Road is not built until they get land from the government, it will never be built. Are they willing to wait until that time to finish the work? If so, just let them endorse Mr. McRae and his peculiar plan, and not a child in the country will live long enough to see a locomotive running from Charlotte to Wilmington. It can never be accomplished with public lands, and those who talk otherwise know that it is foolishness.—*Western Democrat.*

A DEAD SHOT.—In his "Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor," Mr. Burton quotes from a work published in 1796, entitled "Modern Chivalry," the following reply to a challenge:

"Sir, I have two objections to this duel matter. The one, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do no see what good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey, I am no cannibal, to feed on the flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature of which I can make no use? A buffalo would be better meat; for though your flesh may be delicious and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate, it would not do for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, being of the nature of a raccoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything human now. As to your hide it is not worth taking off, being a little better than that of a year old colt."

Kidnapping Extraordinary.

PETERSBURG, May 31.

The schooner Keziah, from Wilmington, Del., Captain Bayliss, cleared from Petersburg, on Saturday night, with wheat. Several slaves were missing this morning, when a steamer was chartered and sent in pursuit of the Keziah. They overhauled her eighteen miles below City Point, with five slaves aboard. The captain, crew, vessel, slaves and all were taken in tow and brought back.

Parson Brownlow has found an antagonist in Cincinnati—the Rev. Abram Pryne—who challenges the Parson to a discussion on slavery. Brownlow inquires what church Pryne is connected with, and second, whether he is a white man or a gentleman of color—Pryne replies that he is a minister of what are called Union Churches, or Independent Congregational, and that his father is a Hollander, and his mother's father was a Scotchman, and though not a very white man, there is not a drop of African blood in his veins.

We have been shown three nuggets of gold from the "Columbia Mine," on Little River, Georgia, weighing together four thousand one hundred and fifteen penny weights, and estimated to be worth three thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty cents. They were the product of eighteen day's work.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Lewis Cass, jr., the American Minister to Rome, is said to have resigned. Hon. Jos. R. Chandler is spoken of as his successor.

There is in Bangor, Maine, a locality called Pious Hill. It is thinly populated of course.

When will the Queen be a soldier? When she is a granny, dear, (Grenadier.)

Gentlemen asking young ladies to "share their lot in life," should be particular in stating the size of the lot and its value per acre.

Excitement in New Orleans--Arsenal in Possession of the Vigilance Committee. Trial of Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.

Political parties in this city are highly excited. The Vigilance Committee hold possession of the Arsenal, which has been fully fortified.

The jury in the case of General Walker could not agree. Walker demands a new trial.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New Orleans is in a state of revolution, and the military have been called out. A battle was expected this evening.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.

The Cause of the trouble in this city is to be found in the number of outrages, assassinations and murders which are getting so common and appear to be perpetrated without fear of conviction or punishment.

Gen. Torcey's devision of militia have been called out, and a bloody battle was expected this (Thursday) afternoon.

Another Outrage.

MOBILE, June 2.

An American vessel has been fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed. The steamer Fulton has gone in pursuit of the aggressor.

Destructive Tornado.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

The village of Ellesinell was completely destroyed by a tornado, on Sunday night.—Fifteen persons were killed and several fatally wounded.

The American Convention here have nominated Judge Gambler for Representative to Congress.

From the West.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

Thirty boxes of muskets have been shipped from Jefferson City to the border counties, by the State authorities, as is inferred with the design of repelling the invasion of the State by marauding bands from Kansas. It is probable the militia of the Western counties will be called out.

The Invasion of Missouri by Montgomery's Band.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.

The Republican learns that Gov. Stewart has sent Gen. Parsons to Bates and Cass counties, to ascertain the extent of the troubles reported to exist there, and whether it be necessary to call out the militia to protect the border counties of Missouri from the depredations of Montgomery's band.

Utah News.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.

Advices from Camp Scott to the sixth of May, report the Mormons determined on resistance. Gov. Cumming has been expelled from Salt Lake City. Col. Johnston had determined to move for the valley the latter part of May, and he requested reinforcements to be forwarded rapidly. This news, it may be proper to state, is unofficial.

The War Feeling in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The British outrages in the Gulf are greatly exercising the public functionaries in this city.

Decisive Movement.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., introduced a resolution in the Senate to day authorizing the President of the United States to order the arrest of all British ships of war committing outrages on our vessels.

Death of Com. Jones.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Com. Ap. Catesby Jones died in Fairfax County, Virginia, last night.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, report that the continued outrages of British cruisers have caused such excitement that Gen. Concha had despatched the Spanish fleet to interpose and prevent the frequent violation of the Spanish sovereignty in Spanish waters.

Treaty with Central American States.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Semi official information says that a treaty has been ratified having for its object the settlement of all difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, including the boundary; and that Salvador has also entered into a treaty of amity and alliance. It is believed that Honduras and Guatamala will also come in.

New Route.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 7th, 1858.

Editor of Asheville News:

It affords me great pleasure to learn thro' George W. Jones, Esq., of Greeneville, Ten., that the Officers of the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road will receive North Carolina currency in payment of monies due for freight, &c., on that Road. It will certainly be to the interest of our merchants to have their goods, &c., shipped to that point hereafter, and every person who intends to travel to the North, or to the South, or Southwest, should go in that direction. Our people have been *shaved* by the business men at Greeneville, S. C., long enough. Every body knows that our currency is as good as that of any State in the Union, and there is no good reason why our Greenville, S. C., neighbors should refuse to take it except at a discount of 5 or 10 per cent. I am gratified to learn that our Tennessee friends are determined to avail themselves of our trade and travel, at the expense of those who have heretofore shown us no quarter, and have made heavy exactions simply because they could.

I am your ob't serv't,

I. B. SAWYER.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

REPORT.

To Blackmer Lodge, A. Y. M.

We, your Committee, appointed to visit the "Masonic and Sons of Temperance High School," at Reems Creek, beg leave to report: that some one of the members of your Committee has successively visited the School each week during the month, and after "strict examination," we are forced to the conclusion that the President and Teachers are eminently qualified to discharge with entire satisfaction the various duties incumbent upon them; and we further find them untiring in their efforts and determination to advance rapidly the very large number of students already in attendance.

We therefore take pleasure in congratulating the Trustees on their success in securing the services of the present Faculty; and we can fraternally recommend this Institution to all good brothers and fellows, wheresoever dispersed, feeling confident that "The Masonic and Sons of Temperance High School" at Reems Creek is destined before a great while to become *the School* of Western Carolina.

J. T. WEAVER,
A. G. ANDERSON,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
W. C. GARRISON.

Published by order of Lodge.

J. T. WEAVER, Sec'y.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

REPORT

Of the Visiting Committee to H. C. F. College.

We, a part of the Committee appointed to attend the Examination of Holston Conference Female College, which came off 3d, 4th and 5th of May, 1858, submit the following.

The Examination came off in the presence of large audiences, assembled to witness it, manifesting the lively interest the community feel in the subject of female education.

Believing that fulsome adulation is alike pernicious to the giver and receiver, we desire to give an unvarnished statement of facts. The Examination was conducted in such manner as to preclude the idea of collusion between teachers and pupils, in having "set lessons for the occasion." In Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry the exercises were selected by the Examining Committee. The confident and prompt manner in which the young ladies performed on the black-board, or answered questions on their various studies, was satisfactory evidence to every one of the thoroughness of their knowledge of their text books, and creditable to their teachers.

It was pleasing to mark the religious vein that ran through the majority of their compositions, showing that while the intellect is developed, it is not at the expense or neglect of the moral faculties.

The sweet strains of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed through the exercises, together with Embroidery room, decorated with "work" of exquisite skill, and paintings executed with taste, showed that while the "ornamental department" does not occupy the sole attention of the pupil, it is not neglected.

When we take into consideration the cheapness of this College, the spacious accommodations of the new and commodious Steward's Hall, the unrivailed healthfulness of its location, together with the facilities afforded for the acquisition of a solid education, and the thoroughness of the course of study, it will continue to commend itself to, and continue to receive, the patronage it has hitherto received.

Resolved, 1*st*. That we are satisfied with the location of H. C. F. College.

Resolved, 2*nd*. That while we receive other institutions tendered us, to supply the increasing wants of our people, we feel no abatement of interest in, and will use our efforts to advance the interests of the H. C. F. College.

COLEMAN CAMPBELL,
W. HENRY BATES,
JAMES R. LONG,
WM. H. HOWELL.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Celebration.

At a meeting held at Little Sandy Mush Academy, N. C., on the 28th of May, 1858, for the purpose of arranging the business preparatory to the Celebration which will come off on the 3rd of July next at this place, on motion of W. F. Parker, J. W. Reeves, Esq., was called to preside over the meeting. On motion of the Chairman, V. S. Lusk was appointed to act as Secretary.

On motion of Jacob Glance, the Chairman appointed the following Committee to arrange the business in the manner which they might think proper, viz: Jacob Glance, W. F. Parker, John Reeves, G. D. Robeson and Francis Worley. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman was added to their number.

The Committee then proceeded to arrange the business, and returned the following arrangements as a programme:

1. The Exercises to commence by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by *J. M Carver*.
2. Reading the Bill of Rights—*John W. Gudger*.
3. Fourth of July Address—*Rev. T. W. Atkin*.
4. Address on Education—*Rev. R. W. Patty*.
5. Temperance Address—*V. S. Lusk*.
6. Sunday School Address—*Rev. J. W. Mann*.
7. Temperance Song—*James A. Philips, and others*.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements procure a good band of music for the occasion.

Resolved, That the citizens, and all favorable to the cause of Liberty, aid us in celebrating the great and memorable day which gave birth to our freedom.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement procure a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and forward it to the Asheville News for publication, with a request that the Herald of Truth copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. REEVES, Ch'n.

V. S. LUSK, Sec'y.
Little Sandy Mush Adademy,
May 28th, 1858.

A duel was fought in Mississippi last week by Mr. T. Knott and Mr. A. W. Shott. The result was that Knott was shot, and Shott was not.

MARRIED,

On the 3rd instant, by Rev. C. D. Smith, Mr. M. J. Bearden, of Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss Amelia, daughter of Wm. D. Rankin, Esq., of this town.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. N. C. Baldwin, Mr. J. G. Murray, of Jonesboro', Tenn., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Col. J. W. McElroy, of Yancy county, N. C.

Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

☞ We are authorized to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., of this county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. BROWN a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his customers, and the public generally, that his Wool Carding Machine on Reems Creek, 8 miles north of Asheville, is in good condition, and that he is prepared to do work in good style and with accustomed despatch.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

June 10, 1858.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1 2 to 6 1 2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish Ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

Asheville, June 10, 1858.

NEW BOOK.

MYRTLE LEAVES, OR TOKENS AT THE TOMB.—By A. W. MANGUM. Now ready. Address the Author at Chapel Hill, or DeWitt C. Roberts, at Flat River, N. C.—Price when sent by mail, 40 cents.

June 3, 1858.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices as toulshingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only*, and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by W. H. JACKSON & CO.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office by the Administrator,) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next. W. W. MEDFORD, *Clk.*

April 29, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We will send the "News" until after the election in August at the following rates:

Single copy,	$00 40
3 copies,	1 00
8 "	2 00
15 "	3 00
25 "	4 00

Invariably in advance.

Send on your clubs, and prepare to keep posted in the stirring events of the campaign.

We trust our friends who feel interested in the dissemination of correct principles, will exert themselves a little in procuring and forwarding us campaign subscribers.

The terms are put as low as possible, and will barely save us from loss.

The cash must in every instance accompany the order, as no paper will be sent until it is paid for.

Address, T. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News, Asheville.

May 27, 1858.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

L.S.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

May 27, 1858.—4w

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business at the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.

Spectator copy until Court.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean. A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.,
May 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th June next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part on or before the 20th July one fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1859. Classes 3 and 9, the whole by the 15th May, 1859. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1859, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 13th of May, 1858.—Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at —— —— and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) Signature. A. B.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature, G. H.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 10. White pine. Class 11. Ash plank. No. 12 Black walnut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils &c. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin.—No. 38. Tallow, soap, and oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, White oak logs. No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash and cypress. No. 14. Hickory butts, elm timber, and white wood. No. 15. Staves.—No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin.—No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine., No. 31, Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars, hickory bars, and butts. No. 15, White-oak staves and heading. No. 16 Black spruce. No. 18 Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 28, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31 Glass. No. 32 Leather. No 33, Hose. No. 34 Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2, White-oak plank. No 3. White-oak promiscuous timber.—No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, Yellow-pine beams. No. 10, White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron.—No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints oils, &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30 Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 33 Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38 Tallow, soap, and oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 10. White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints and oils. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 37 Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 43, Tank and galley iron. No. 44, Chain iron. No. 45, Ingot Copper. No. 47, Miscellaneous.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 6, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No 10 White pine. No 11, Ash and cypress. No 12, Black walnut, cherry, mahogany butts. No 14, White-ash oars, hickory bars. No 16, Black spruce. No 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 22, Spikes and nails. No 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No 24, Pig iron. No 25 Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils, &c. No 28 Flax canvas. No 29 Cotton canvas. No 30 Flax and cotton twine. No 31, Glass.—No 32, Leather. No 33 Hose. No 34, Brushes. No 35, Bunting and dry goods. No 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No 38 Tallow, soap, and oil. No 39, Ship chandlery. No 40, Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No 1, White-oak logs. No 3, White-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, White-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 10, White pine. No 12, Black walnut and cherry. No 13, Locust. No 14, White ash oars, hickory bars and butts. No 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 23, Lead, zinc, tin. No 25, Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils, &c.

May 27, 1858.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

Be it Ordained by the Commissioners of, in and for the Town of Asheville, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall load or unload, or cause the same to be done, any wagon or other vehicle used for hauling purposes, on the Sabbath day, within the corporate limits of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow any Bull or Boar to him or her belonging, to run at large in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall exhibit any stud horse or jack ass in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow or permit any horse or mule to him or her belonging, or by him or her used or controlled, to run loose on the streets of the town of Asheville, (drovers excepted,) every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence two dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall fire any gun or pistol within half a mile of the Court House in the town of Asheville, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any persons shall fight, or shall encourage others to fight, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall make a loud or turbulent noise, or shall loudly curse and swear, or use indecent and unbecoming language in a loud and boisterous way, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow or permit any dead carcass to remain in any lot or field to him or her belonging, or by him or her used, in the town of Asheville, longer than ten hours, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any butcher, or other person, shall allow any of the offal and filth resulting from the butchery of stock or cattle of any kind by him or her butchered, to remain within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville longer than five hours, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall obstruct any public street or public way in the town of Asheville, by throwing timber, wood, or other thing, on the public streets, or ways, or on the side walks, or any of them, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall ride, drive, or hitch any animal on the side walks, or any of them, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall ride or drive at a furious and dangerous gait any animal on the streets in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall remove any gate, sign, fence, or other thing, from the place at which the person or persons owning or using the same shall have placed such gate, fence, sign, or other thing, in the night time, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall bet any money or sums of money, or any other thing whatsoever, whether the same be staked or not, on the result of any game or play at nine or ten pins, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if the owner or user, or owners or users, of any nine or ten pin alley, in the town of Asheville, shall allow any person or persons to bet any money, sums of money, or other thing whatsoever, whether the same be staked or not, upon the result of any game or play at nine or ten pins to be played upon such nine or ten pin alley, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall violate any of the foregoing Ordinances, the owner or hirer of such slave shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the forfeiture annexed in the foregoing Ordinances to the offence committed.

Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found off of the premises to him or her belonging, or off of the premises where such free negro or free mulatto usually resides in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock, P. M., and day light on the succeeding morning, every free negro, or free mulatto, so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one dollar, and shall, moreover, be committed by the town Patrol, or any member thereof, to the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville, prepared for the purpose, and shall there be confined until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding such committal.—Provided, nevertheless, That any free negro, or free mulatto, may procure a permit from any three Commissioners of the town of Asheville, to be upon the streets and off his or her premises, or the premises where such free negro or free mulatto usually resides, after the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M.

Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found drunk, or under the influence of intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, such free negro, or free mulatto, shall be lodged in the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville prepared for that purpose, until discharged by the order of the Mayor of said town, and shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found in any drinking house, or in any house or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, such free negro, or free mulatto, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of three dollars; and on failure to pay such forfeiture, such free negro or free mulatto shall be committed to the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville, prepared for that purpose, until said forfeiture is paid, or until the Board of Commissioners in and for said town shall see proper to discharge such free negro or free mulatto so offending.

Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall be found off of the premises of his or her owner or hirer, in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock, P. M., and day light on the succeeding morning, without a lawful permit, any slave so offending shall for every such offence be committed by the town Patrol, or any member thereof, to the room in the public Jail in said town prepared for the purpose, and there confined until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding such committal, and the owner or hirer of such slave shall pay for every such slave so confined the sum of one dollar.

Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall be found on any street or in any public place in the town of Asheville on the Sabbath day, drunk, or under the influence of intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever, any slave so offending shall for every such offence be committed to the room in the public Jail in said town prepared for the purpose, by the town patrol, or any member thereof, and there confined until 7 o'clock on the succeeding Monday morning, and the owner or hirer of such slave shall pay for every slave so confined two dollars.

Be it further Ordained, That all forfeitures and fines arising under the foregoing Ordinances shall be due to the town Commissioners in and for the town of Asheville, for the use and benefit of said town.

Be it further Ordained, That the foregoing Ordinances shall go into full force and effect on the 3d day of June, A. D., 1858; and that the town Constable furnish each house keeper in the town of Asheville with a copy of the same.

I. B. SAWYER, Mayor.

T. W. ATKIN,
J. E. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
J. B. RANKIN,
A. S. MERRIMON,
Commissioners.

May 31, 1858.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
VALUABLE LAND

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 25th day of June next, at the Court House in Asheville, proceed to sell the

LANDS

belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased. The first Tract containing about Three Hundred Acres, being the valuable farm at the mouth of Swannanoa River. About eigthy acres of this Tract is No. 1 river bottom. On the premises there is a large and elegantly finished

Brick Dwelling House,

and all necessary out-buildings.

—ALSO—

About Three Hundred Acres on the west side of French Broad River, lying immediately opposite the above. About 15 acres of it bottom land, and the rest strong up land, much of it heavily timbered.

—ALSO—

Another Tract on the west side of French Broad River, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, about 25 of which is first quality river bottom. This tract is also immediately on the river, and adjoining Smith's Bridge.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of one and two years, with Note and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Such an opportunity to purchase Land is not often presented. Such Lands as the above have not been offered in this market for many years.—Their proximity to Asheville, (the whole being within two miles,) their fertility, and desirable location, all combine to make them valuable.

Persons wishing to examine them will be conducted over the premises by W. W. McDowell, Esq., or, by the undersigned.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

TAILORING.
New Shop at an Old Stand.
C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

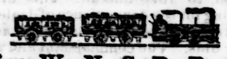
All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work, as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

To The Stockholders of the
W. N. C. R. R. COMPANY.



Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.
STATESVILLE, 5th May, 1858.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held in Salisbury, on the 4th inst.—It was ordered, that the balance of the Stock due from individual Stockholders, to wit, 15 per cent. be due and payable at the Rail Road Office, on the 10th JUNE next.

R. F. SIMONTON,
SECRETARY & TREAS.

May 13, 1858.—4w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is employed to close the business of Smith & Chapman. All those indebted to them, by note or book account, will save trouble, and perhaps cost, by calling on him at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, and making payment.

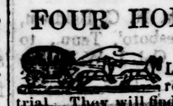
J. DUNLAP.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S

March 25, 1858.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Salisbury to Asheville.
FOUR HORSE COACHES.



THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommeading the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this roure a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls. Mt. Clingman*, and *Mt. Mitchell*, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
" " " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BROKE JAIL.
W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel. Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

---

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col. Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, May 20, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hort, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th. the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

Result of the Panic.
SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics,"* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCH PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per m'nute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. *"This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement."* Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been Cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2, Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper! Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.